REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,329.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

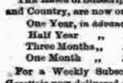
Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 9th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails. Also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Ottenia, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

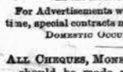
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 30-Horse Power, C. C. Cohen, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 8th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 13th August. The Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
Trieste	£44	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON. J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Goiwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	3 0	2 8	2 0	2 0	4 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Goiwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Goiwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Measurement	982 / 990-621	tons.	Length.....211-0 ft. Breadth.....29-1 ft. Depth of hold..14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H.P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirealdy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Reduced Prices.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES :

No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3
Cash .... Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit .. Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended for Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of Grey, coloured and white Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

15 bales Grey Shirtings 8/lb.
4 ,, Madapollams.
10 cases Prints.
2 ,, Dhooties.
1 ,, Spanish Strites.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A HOUSE IN CAVEL STREET.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of Fazundaree Ground, situate at Cavel Street, in the Oart called Kawal, alias Galwady, with the dwelling-house thereon, admeasuring 58 square yards, assessed under No. 115, and bounded on the east by the house of Kewal's Butler, on the west by a public passage, and house of Bhicajee Nasserwanjee Kurrunjia, on the north partly by the house of Joseph Bicarro, and partly by a piece of vacant ground, and on the south by sweepers' passage and house of Elias Frito Pereira.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICE.

LONDON : LEADENHALL STREET, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman—Colonel KINGSCOTE, C.B., M.P., of Kingscote.
Deputy Chairman—J. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. (Mackenzie, Trinder & Co.), Old Broad Street.
The Hon'ble EVELYN ASHLEY.
Abel CHAPMAN, Esq. (Barton & Co.)
ALDERMAN SIR THOMAS DAKIN (Dakin, Bros.), Cracechurch Lane.
Mr. ALDERMAN HALE, West Heath, Hampstead.
R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq. (Reynolds & Co.), East India Avenue.
SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq., Threadneedle Street.
General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCHES: CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. DALLAS, Esq., LL.D., (Messrs. Dallas & Lynch.)
G. F. HENRY, Esq., Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
H. W. PAYNE, Esq., Solicitor.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. SYLVESTER.
Bankers—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Every variety of Life Assurance business is transacted by this Company, and all the advantages offered by other Companies afforded, combined with the following liberal conditions.

POLICIES are issued, free of expense, the Medical Fees being paid by the Company; and no Entrance Money beyond the Premium is charged.

PREMIUMS may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English rates takes effect from date of arrival at Suez.

CLAIMS settled in India Three Months after proof, satisfactory to the Directors, of the Death of the Assured.

UNCHALLENGEABLE POLICIES.—Policies that have been in existence Five Years shall be held to be unchallengeable on any ground whatever connected with the documents on which the Assurance was granted.

SURRENDER OF POLICIES.—Whilst the Company will deal liberally with those desirous of surrendering their Policies for a cash value, it not unfrequently happens that Policy-holders prefer the system of securing to their representatives a Paid-up Policy to the usual system of receiving a percentage of the Premiums in cash.

The Directors are prepared to grant this boon by issuing a Paid-up Policy, after three Annual Premiums have been paid, for a sum to be agreed upon.

RATES OF PREMIUM.—The Tables have been constructed on a liberal basis. The rates will be found to be as moderate as is consistent with perfect security; and lower than most other Offices.

PROFITS.—*Four-fifths*, or 80 per cent., of the entire net *profits* are apportioned to *Participating Policies*, and the holders of which have the option of applying the Bonus according to either of the following methods :—

I.—As an addition to the original sum Assured, payable at Death.

II.—In reduction of future premiums.

III.—Receiving the present value in Cash.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In the event of the Assured during the period allowed for Renewal of the Policies, the Sum Assured will be paid after the deduction of the Premium then due.

PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE, FOR THE WHOLE TERM.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	37 10 0	19 12 0	10 2 0	3 13 4
35	41 14 8	22 0 0	11 4 0	3 15 4
45	54 5 4	28 8 8	14 10 0	5 0 0

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	33 11 4	17 11 4	9 1 4	3 1 4
35	37 9 4	19 11 4	10 3 4	3 7 4
45	48 11 4	25 9 4	13 1 4	4 8 0

ASSURANCES BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

The Directors desire to draw special attention to the feature of non-forfeiture of Policies, by the issue of

FREE PAID-UP POLICIES

after one Premium has been received, provided the Assurance shall have been effected under Table C, known as the *Limited Premium Table*. The amount of Paid-up Policy to be granted shall be, when the Premiums are payable in ten years,—

One-tenth of the sum assured after payment of one Annual Premium,
Two-tenths of the sum assured after payment of two Annual Premiums,
Three-tenths of the sum assured after payment of three Annual Premiums,

and so on, giving one-tenth of the sum assured for every Annual Premium received by the Company.

ANNUAL PREMIUM, payable for Ten Years only, to Assure Rs. 1,000 at death, whenever that event may happen, including non-forfeiture of the Policy if the Assured is unable to complete the ten payments.

Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age next birthday.	With Profits.	Without Profits.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	72 6 8	64 14 8	35	82 1 4	73 9 4
25	75 2 8	67 8 0	40	86 14 8	77 15 4
30	78 4 8	70 2 8	45	92 5 4	82 14 8

EXAMPLE.—A, aged 30, opens a Policy for Rs. 3,000, and pays a Premium for Ten Years, instead of under the ordinary plan for the whole of life, of Rs. 234-14-0, at the end of Two Years he finds it inconvenient to continue his Policy. He will have paid Rs. 469-12-0, and he would get a Policy for Rs. 600, on which no further Premium would be payable, and free of all conditions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The foregoing Tables of Rates apply to Civilians, but the Directors of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company are willing to issue Policies upon the lives of MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES, subject to the condition of notice being given, and if required an extra premium being paid, before entering upon actual warfare.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or at the Branch Offices in Calcutta and Bombay.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, 5th August 1872.

MONSOON STATIONERY

available in any weather.

For Local Correspondence.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
"BARONIAL" (8 by 5 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	4 0	4 8
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches) do. do. do.	3 4	3 12
"ALBERT" (6) by 4 inches) do. do. do.	2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5) by 3½ (inches) do. do. do.	2 10	2 14

For Overland or Inland Postal Correspondence.

"MEDIUM" (8 by 5 inches) Water lined ; Amber, Blue, or Cream ; with box of 100 *square* Envelopes	2 10	3 0
Do. Cream, with Broad, Middle or Narrow Mourning Border	3 12	4 4
Do. Violet, with extra broad border	4 4	4 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a 6-inch Transit THEODOLITE, two 14-inch Levels, 16 feet Staff, and two 66 feet Chains. For particulars and to view apply to "W." care of HUGH D. FISHER & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

AUSTRALIAN FLOUR, VERY BEST QUALITY, per bag Rs. 25.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier-Jouet & Co.'s pale dry creaming, per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY, Livingston & Niven's, Bombay bottled, per dozen Rs. 20.

PREPARED BOARDS, tongued and grooved, White Wood, ½ by 6½ in., ¾ by 6½ in., and 1 by 6 in. :—Also undressed 1 by 11 in.

PAPER :—*Printing* Royal, Double Royal, Super Royal and Double Demy.—*Hand-made* and *Machine-made* of various sizes for writing.—Also Brown *Casing* and glazed *Backing* for Spinning Mills, and glazed *Cartridge* for Account Books &c.

For sale at the Office of

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

PALE DINNER SHERRY.

Fresh Supplies of this fine dry Wine at
Cash, Rs. 22-8 ; Credit, Rs. 25.

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR MESSRS. GORDON AND ESSAI.

JUST RECEIVED, PER HIMALAYA,

"Indian" Cigars, per 1,000		Rs. 19
"Long" Cheroots	,,	17
Short thick	,,	14
After Tiffin	,,	13

DAILY EXPECTED.

Burma Muster, per 1,000		10
Babington	,, ,,	14
Sodan	,, ,,	17
Leisure Hour	,, ,,	17
Havanna Shape	,, ,,	19

SAMPLES FORWARDED FREE ON APPLICATION.
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

	Per Bottle.
D. S. KEMP & Co's Cholera Mixture has been found of the greatest service	Rs. 1 4
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, *with* opium	1 4
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture *without* opium	1 0
Rabbi's Essence of Camphor	1 0
Cholera Pills, as supplied by Government to Troops	1 0
Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, 12 as. Rs. 1 8 &	3 0

The above all supplied by the dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.

Chloralum, Powder and Liquid.
Macdougall's Carbolic Powder.
Sir W. Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.
Condy's Disinfecting Fluid.
Permanganate of Potash for disinfecting Drinking Water.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. ROBERT BAUMBACH has been admitted a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TWO TRAFFAS, for use on FERRIES in this District, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 12th August.

2. Tenders to be submitted in sealed packets marked "Tender."

3. The Undersigned does not engage himself to accept any Tender.

4. Specification of Traffas tendered for to be seen on application at this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tannah, Collector's Office, 20th July 1872.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 31st July 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company,) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place above said an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 155 of Act X. of 1865, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Account, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."

C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th June 1872.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

As the present rates of exchange this Stock yield a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and (the Interest being payable in Sterling) makes a good Investment for people returning to England. For 20 Years of the Original five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. H. Company standing at present in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 545 OF 1871.

RUTTONVAHOO, widow of RUNCHORDASS MUGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and residing at No. 58, Modykhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MEGHJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 58, Modykhana Street, aforesaid ..... Defendant.

AND

SUIT No. 136 OF 1871.

NURSEE LUDHA and PRAGJEE MORARJEE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, lately carrying on business in partnership with Runchoddas Mughjee, a Hindoo, deceased, under the name and firm of Runchodr Meghjee and now residing at Holy Chuckla Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUTTONVAHOO, sole widow, and MEGHJEE PREMJEE, the father, of the said Runchodr Meghjee, deceased, residing in a House No. 58, situate in Modykhana Street in the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to an Order of the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE GREEN made in the above Suits, bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of July, instant, and by direction of LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WALKINS, Esq., the Receiver and Manager in the said Suits, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of August 1872, at four P.M., the following immoveable property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements, and stable standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Nos. 708 and 709, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Modykhana Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a house and premises belonging to Jewan Bhowance, on or towards the north by a piece of land and stable belonging to Dadabhoy Sorabjee Rustomjee, and on or towards the south by a road called Dewjee Sungry Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned and to the Auctioneers.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29th July 1872.

CHLORALUM,
Powder and Liquid,
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE CELEBRATED FUTTEHGURH TENTS.—Messrs. RATEE RAM & Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they are prepared to supply DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE, made of the very best material, with latest improvements in shape and style. They are manufactured by their Futtehgurh Tent Manufacturing Company and are guaranteed to be true to size in Inches.

For particulars and detailed Price List apply to our Agents,

Messrs. GORDON AND ESSAI,
General Merchants and Outstation Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The best sort of Cod Liver Oil is the most agreeable, the clearest, the sweetest, and the most scentless. *I strongly advise you never to order the Brown Oils.*"—*Clinical Lectures*, by T. K. Chambers, M.D., Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

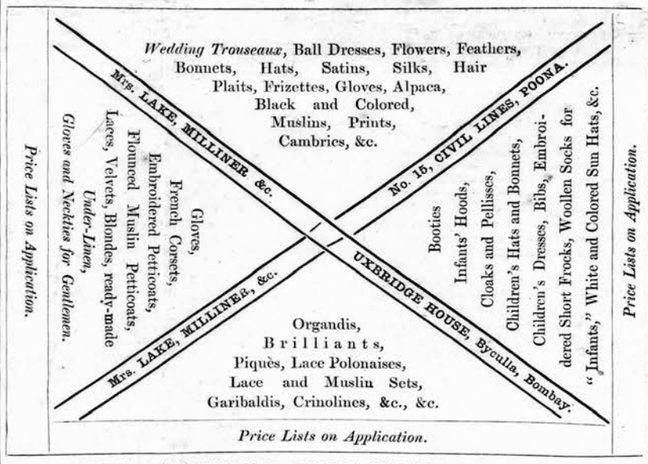
IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES;
Capsuled and labelled with Trade Mark of
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats		10 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Fine all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Flannel Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badha 's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	1 2 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	1 4 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	1 6
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 0
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality	,, 25	
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	Rs. 18 8	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		,, 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	Rs. 10 to	,, 18
Winsey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts	5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,
English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 20
Drab do. do.	,, 30

For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

No change in the Market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	216¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,220 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	325 nl.
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,530
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	53¾do.	Do New	550
300	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,080
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	1,050
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
300	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	3,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,220
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	875
900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Dhunumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,410
998	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,540
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
50,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ..	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ..	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight ..	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ..	99¼
China	60 Do. do. ..	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	..Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	16-12
Carolas	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	214½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold .. 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha per cent	..112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	..104¾
Four per cent	..101¼ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	..106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	.. 103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	.. 102¼
10 years' do. do.	..105
5 years' do. do.	..103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ..	..112
Do. Do. Market Rate	.. 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	.. 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	.. 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 119½	

CALCUTTA.—31ST JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8, and small sums at Rs. 101-10 to 101-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 small sums at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 112-4.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,415, 1,417½, and 1,420.

National Bank shares at Rs. 117 and 118, and one small lot, at Rs. 119 for cash, and time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 119 and 120, for deliveries in one month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ..	£1 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre ..	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

WE have no Arrivals or Departures to announce.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer China, for Aden and Suez.

Steamer Ethiopia, for Kurrachee.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July 31 Lady Egidia ..... McNabb ..... Mauritius, July 7.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July 31 Hydrabad ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

James Livesey, 30 boxes candles, J. Neuberg; 33 packages paper, T. Graham.

Xantho (s), 9 cases haberdashery, and 3 cases blacking, The London Asiatic, and American Company.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 3 cases colours, Dalputram Goculdass.

FROM BORDEAUX

Esperance, 210 cases claret, 10 boxes sherry, 10 boxes portwine, and 30 cases sardines, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 1 case claret, W. Watson & Co.; 2 cases medicine, The London Asiatic, and American Company.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 40 boxes Brandy, Nusservanjee Aspundiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 5 bales cotton, Runchoddass Khoosal; 66 bales cotton, Peyraj Luckmedass; 175 bales cotton, Heeralal Vishvanath.

Sir John Mandeville, 54 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Buxine, 40 packages munjeet, Chuturbhooj D wjee.

Neera (s), 71 bales cotton, Narondass Pursotumdass; 70 bales wool, D. Varrija; 260 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 195 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Soomerdass Mooljee; 140 bundles myrabolams, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 16 bales wool, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

China (s), 25 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund; 17 bales wool, Woomer Hoosein.

Arethusa (s) 1,020 bundles galls, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR LONDON.

China (s), 63 packages hides, John Campbell & Co.; 500 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 100 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen; 100 bundles hides, C. Nanjee and P. Nathoo, 225 bundles hides, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 13 bundles hides, Sullaman Dawood.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa (s), 194 bags wheat, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya (s), 100 bales cotton Ramnath Baboolall.

Behar (s), 57 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Allana Munjee

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 30 yds. 6 lbs.	Rs. A.P. 4 6 6
500	„	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs.	4 7 0
500	„	„ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 14 0
600	„	„ „	45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs.	5 11 0
500	„	„ „	45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs.	5 12 0
1,000	„	„ Jaconets	45 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	2 7 0
1,000	„	„ Madapollams	32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs.	2 4 6

COTTON.

50	Candies	New Dholleras	ready ...	...Rs. 205
25	„	„ Bhownuggur	„ ...	... „ 205½
25	„	„ „	„ ...	... „ 210

YARNS.

1,500 lbs.	Water, No. 30	..... As. 12
13,500 lbs.	Mule „ 40	..... „ 11 11/16
1,500 lbs.	Turkey Red, No. 40	..... „ 7¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—4TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd August, 4-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th August, 8 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 2nd August, 5-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 31 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd August, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 3rd August, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 4th August, 4-45 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 48 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 45	0 8
„ Galle	12 46	9 31
„ Kurrachee	3 32	0 16
„ Madras	6 3	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th August, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th August, 9-5 A.M.; via Turkey, 2nd August, 5-46 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd August, 5-6 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 3rd August, 6-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera, Persian line right London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANJANORE, 4th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch 15 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th August, 5-37 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 1 inch 75 cents.

VINGORLA, 4th August, 6-12 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west light, thermometer 83, rainfall 84 cents.

CARWAR, 4th August, 6-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind northerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·89, rainfall 60 cents.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 3.

Showers, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 31st July 1872.

Sergt. H. Lennon of the Ord. Dept, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a European District Court Martial, will join the 18th Reg. R. A. at once, pending instructions from Army Head Quarters.

Poona, 1st August 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Sick Regt.—Lt. and Adjt. Hardman, from 4th to 16th Aug. 1872, on privilege leave.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 1st August 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Lt. Heath, 2nd Grenadrs. N. I., for 6 days, from the 4th instant, on station leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

DISCIPLINE—RETURNS.

With reference to the orders [Cir. 100 and 157 of 1865, Cir. 100 89 of 1869, S. O. 121 of 1870], His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that wings and detachments, which have in several instances been included in the head quarters return of the punishment and sanitary report, are in future not to be so accounted, but that all detachments under European officers are to prepare separate reports for transmission, in the prescribed manner, to army head quarters.

HUTING—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The following General Order, by the Government of India in the Military department, is re-published:—With advertence to G. G. O. No. 73 of the 25th Jan. 1872, on the subject of hutting allowances in the Bengal Presidency, it is hereby notified that farriers jemadar mahouts, and mahouts are held to come under the head of 1st class followers and the following grades under the head of 2nd class followers, viz., pucka-lies, bhisties, sindais, lascurs, bildars, sweepers, syces, grass-cutters, mistry-smiths, mistry-carpenters, carpenter-workmen, firemen, firemen, moocchees, hammermen, and elephant coolies.

CLOTHING.

The cloth clothing issued to British troops, being now provided with a leather tab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the black silk neck cloth, authorised in G. O. 28th Jan. 1859, shall be discontinued in future as an article of soldier's necessaries, and be replaced by a tab to be affixed to the collar of the serge tunic.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—PAY AND ALLOWANCES—DESERTERS.

The following decision of Government is published for information:—

From the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, No. 631, dated Simla, the 29th June 1872.

"In reply to your letter, No. 2677, dated the 14th June 1872, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the wife and children of a soldier, who is a deserter, are entitled to rations and subsistence allowance for so long as they would be if the deserter had died, and also to a free passage back to England, under the supposition, of course, that the deserter is not captured."

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ootacamund, 24th July 1872.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C., has approved of the undermentioned officer 21st Regt., being posted to the Bat. opposite his name on his recent appointment.

Sub Lt. Marshall, 1st Bat.

Lt.-Col. W. J. Vizard, from general duty, Bellary, to general duty, Trichinopoly.

Pending the sanction of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, Lt. W. A. Broome, 2nd Bat. 1st Foot, is permitted to remain attached to H. M.'s 2nd Bat. 21st Foot for a further period of three months.

Under instructions from the War Office, (Horse Guards Dept.), Vety. Surgn. F. W. Going and C. J. Grey of the D. Brig. R. H. A., will, on the departure of their Brig., remain in India, and be transferred to C. Brig. R. H. A., on arrival of the latter from England.

Vety. Surgn. Going is directed to proceed from Kamptee to Secunderabad at the public expense and assume Vety. charge of the Horses of the R. H. A. there stationed.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers of the R. A.:—

Capt. J. B. Richardson, 5th Brig., from 13th June 1872, until further orders, in extension, private affairs.

Lt. J. R. S. O. Hewitt, 5th Brig., from 14th June to 13th Dec. 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. 3rd N. I., appointing Capt. B. H. Preston, to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Sub. vice Capt. T. H. Stoton.

By the Officer Comdg. 2nd Bat. 21st Foot, appointing Lt. Hewat to act as Instr. of Musketry to the Bat., during the absence on leave of Lt. Browne or until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Cavalry.—Capt. A. E. Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th, attached 2nd Regt Lt. C., 6 months, from 29th July 1872 or date of departure—Madras, Bangalore and Neilgherries, private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug.	9	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„	7	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„	14	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	„	15	3 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Australia	„	24	3 P.M.	...	4 packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	„	9	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

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Friday	Aug.	2	Monday	Oct. 21
„	„	16	„	„ 28
„	„	23	„	Nov. 4
„	„	30	„	„ 11
„	Sept.	6	„	„ 28
„	„	13	„	Dec. 5
„	„	20	„	„ 9
„	„	30	„	„ 16
Monday	„	7	„	„ 23
„	„	14	„	„ 30

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—August 3rd, at the Marine Lines, Bombay, Mrs. William Cooper, of a son.

JOHNSTON—July 30th, at Chinchpogly, Parell Road, Mrs. W. Blake Johnston, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—July 28th, at Akola, West Berar, the wife of Surgeon R. T. Abbott, M.D., Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, of a daughter.

HARKNESS—July 18th, at Azimgurh, the wife of Bruce Harkness, Police Department, of a son.

MCVITTIE—July 25th, at Jaulna, Deccan, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. E. McVittie, 1st Regiment H. C., of a son.

WILD—July 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Wild, of a daughter.

WYLIE—July 18th, at Chuckrata, N. W. P., the wife of Captain Henry Wylie, 4th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SNELL—GORDON—July 31st, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. G. Warlow, B.A., Francis William Snell, Esq., H. M.'s 76th Regt., to Isabella, eldest daughter of A. A. Gordon, Esq., M.A., Professor of History in the Presidency College and Registrar of the Univers ty of Madras.

THOM—GROSE—July 25th, at Howrah, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, Emma Hibbert, second daughter of Mr. Chas. Grose of Howrah, to Alexander Charles Thom.

DEATHS.

DADD—July 28th, at Narcooldang, Emma Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dadd, E. B. Railway.

MOSENTHAL—July 29th, at Kussowlie, of cholera, Alfred Mosenthal, Esq., H. M.'s 96th Regiment.

SLADEN—July 26th, at Subathoo, of cholera, Charles Colebrook Ramsay Sladen, the dearly beloved son of Captain Sladen, late H. M.'s 81st Regiment, aged 12 years and 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1872.

MANY persons will note with interest the telegram from London of the 3rd instant, which we publish to-day, announcing the publication of the Report of the Select Committee on the proposed Railway to India. Despite the recent reduction in the fares of steam ships and improvement in their accommodation, that waste of the Indian Ocean and green strip of the Red Sea are formidable things to encounter, at least during great part of the year, and not a few of us would vastly prefer a commodious railway carriage, fitted with a cooling apparatus, starting from Boree Bunder and turning us out at the door of the Charing Cross Hotel. Such a conveyance is a possibility which lies in the near future, for the conveyance of railway trains across the Channel must now soon be arranged for, and if a Railway were constructed to the head of the Persian Gulf it would soon find its way along the shores of Persia and Beloochistan. The recommendation of the Select Committee on the proposed Railway to India goes a long way to insure its construction. They have decided that no insuperable obstacles to its being constructed exist, and provide for the difficulty which lies in the unlikelihood of its being made by private enterprise. There is no doubt the Turks will support the scheme if Great Britain is disposed to give an adequate guarantee, and the recommendation of the Committee, that Her Majesty's Government should communicate with the Porte on the subject, is equivalent to a recommendation to give that guarantee and so remove the only great practical difficulty which stands in the way of the commencement of the undertaking.

WE do not know that the English public generally take much interest in what is called "Proportional Representation," but there are a number of thinking men who do so, and who believe that without it the real opinion of Great Britain can only be very imperfectly represented in the House of Commons. It is clear that in constituencies which have only one member, the minority, however large, and even if it be only one short of the majority, is not represented at all according to the present system; and even where the constituency has two or four members, as each voter in such cases has two or four votes, the same thing occurs except in occasional instances where some sort of compromise among the parties has been rendered necessary. Mr. Hare's well-known scheme of differential voting, by giving, for instance, three representatives to a constituency and only two votes to each elector, would provide against this evil, but it has never been received with much favour in England. In Denmark, however, a similar scheme is worked without any difficulty, and, it is considered there, with great advantage to the country. According to the present system in England the majority of the people in any particular place only are represented, and as majorities do not always take the wisest view of matters, it follows that the wisdom of the minority is in great part unrepresented. Such a case as this very often happens: two constituencies, say of 3,000 voters, return to Parliament by votes of 2,000 each, two utter nonenties, while 1,000 voters in each of the constituencies would return able men competent to be statesmen. These two unrepresented minorities make up 2,000 voters, so of the whole 6,000 voters, we have 2,000 sending in a very so so member to Parliament, 2,000 doing likewise, and the 2,000 who would do better returning nobody at all. Local interests should always be represented in Parliament, but some modification of the present system is called for in order to give representatives to those who look almost entirely at imperial interests and are in a minority in every constituency in the kingdom. It is not desirable that they should be heavy weighted to the extent of having to bring a majority of the people in their immediate neighbourhood over to their particular views before their political voice can be heard in Parliament. Therefore we are glad to see that the beginning of a movement in this matter has been made by the introduction into the House of Commons, by Mr. Walter Morrison on the 10th July, of a Bill providing for Proportional Representation. The second reading of it was seconded by Mr. Thomas Hughes, but it was withdrawn, and an amendment affirming its principle was promptly rejected by the House by 154 to 26 votes. That was only to be expected, however, in the present House of Commons, and at the time of the Reform discussions of 1866, scarcely more than half-a-dozen members could have been found ready to stand up for such proposals. Any proposal for so great an innovation must be allowed time to gather strength, and Mr. Morrison significantly pointed out the direction in which he looks for aid when he remarked, in defence of the practical character and opportuneness of his Bill, that, possibly, the Liberal party would soon be going into opposition, and that, in a such a case, Mr. Gladstone would certainly again raise the question of elective reforms. We cannot say, however, that we note in this mail's papers any other indications of Mr. Gladstone being likely to go out of office or of the Conservative reaction which appeared to be making so much progress a short time ago. On the contrary, the acceptance of the Ballot Bill and the promise of the Premier, as mentioned in a telegram we publish to-day, to introduce a comprehensive measure providing for local taxation and local government, tend to show that of late Mr. Gladstone feels the ground to be firmer under his feet.

A SHORT account of the Zanzibar slave trade, as it exists at present, will not prove uninteresting to our readers, as the subject is exciting attention in England, so much so, that the Home Government seriously contemplates the adoption of some restrictive measures such as will give a death-blow to this unrighteous traffic in human flesh. The prevailing opinion hitherto was that the American war, with the changes as to slavery in Brazil and Cuba, had for ever extinguished the slave trade; statistics, however, prove the contrary, and show that vast as America is it absorbed only about a tenth of the thousands of unhappy wretches shipped yearly from the African coast. It is well known that the Sultan of Zanzibar, who owns the larger portion of the eastern shore of tropical Africa, is enabled by one portion of the early treaty—which was entered into by the British and Portuguese Governments—to import "household slaves" into his domain as many and as often as he likes. In doing this, he so far overrules the express terms of the treaty, as to allow his subjects to carry or convey as many slaves as they can, provided they come down handsomely and offer the Sultan a heavy *douceur*, in return for which the usual papers are furnished by him protecting the slave-merchants from the British cruisers that are to be found keeping a vigilant watch on the African waters.

The eastern coast of Africa has always been the destination of our slave-hunting vessels, and they are of the smallest dimensions. On arriving at Simon's Bay, from England, and receiving their orders at that station from the officer who inspects them, they set out for Delgoa Bay, the southern extremity of the slaving region. Here, as the custom was, the commanders of these cruisers call upon the Portuguese Consul, and probably while at dinner endeavour to obtain from him as much information as they can with regard to the slave-trade and the slave-trading community. The Consul, whatever might be the geniality of his disposition after dinner, is ordinarily cautious; for well he knows on which side his bread is buttered, and will simply give his enquirers to understand that he sincerely doubts one-half of what he hears, and that he utterly discredits the other half. What cares the Consul for British philanthropy—is he to forget, for the sake of being obliging, that his interest is identical with that of the slave-merchants? Not he. The idea that he would betray them, when he is making quietly a fortune by winking at their trade, is too absurd to be entertained even for a moment. The commanders, however, after extracting as much as they possibly can from the astute Portuguese continue their voyage northwards, appearing both suspicious and wicked; the mouth of every river is examined, every creek is looked into, until Zanzibar is reached, at which place an interpreter is taken on board to facilitate the process of communicating with the people. The result of all this espionage we know from the fact that they have not yet succeeded in preventing slavers from carrying on their barbarity. Leaving our cruisers at work, we will proceed to depict the slave market of Zanzibar, from such accounts as we have collected of it. The market is a large square surrounded by houses. The slaves brought for sale occupy the centre of this square; they are allowed to squat down in rows on the ground, their chains having been previously removed, and, in order that they may not appear as if starved and dejected, they are fed on shark and rice, the effect of which is to give them a cheerful look. The purchasers are Arabs, *gentlemen* Arabs as they are styled. They are tall, handsome men, ranging in type and colour from the pale white face of the Persian to that of the black savage African. Their dress consists of a flowing white cotton robe bound with scarlet or blue braid, and round the waist they wear a broad belt studded with brilliant gems and very rich in workmanship of the needle. The touch of the *Chevalier* is not wanting in these men, for the Arab sword shows that, as it depends from the rich belt; while it is easy to tell their nature and disposition from the armoury of pistols and dirks which they always carry about their persons. To complete their *toilette* a cloak is carelessly adjusted over their persons. The head is either shorn of all its capillary attractions, or they are allowed to assume the shape of dark and glossy ringlets extending down to the waist. The head-gear consists of a gilded turban, and sandals encase the feet. The right hand always holds a spear, and a huge shield dangles on the left arm, and, thus equipped, these gentlemen, whose *tout ensemble* is by no means unpleasing to the eye, enter the slave market to buy their human wares. The slaves have first to undergo a preliminary inspection, and are, therefore, treated as if they were cattle or horses. The mouth is looked into; sundry digs are administered to try the temper of the ribs, to test the soundness of the animal, while a pull here and there at the limbs, to see that they are in proper working order, completes the examination. There is one conspicuous character to be seen in the slave-mart of Zanzibar, who plays a prominent part when the sale commences, and we must now introduce him to the notice of the reader. He was once a slave, but is now a slave-driver, auctioneer, and skipper of a slave dhow, and was raised to this position because he knows *how to be cruel!* He begins his work by laying hold of a young trembling woman, and drags her away from the side of her husband as fast as he can, bringing her forward, and catching the sound of the bids, while he repeats them aloud—Two dollar and a half! Two—three—three! Three dollar and a half! Four—four dollars and a half! All this while the wretched husband looks on in mute despair; his eyes follow his wife through the market. The ornament from her lip is torn off; the rings on her ear share the same fate, and the poor wretched woman hangs down her head, and weeps at the sight of her degradation—an unmitigated degradation—permitted

MILITARY ITEMS.

We learn on good authority that Artillery Officers, retiring on the extra annuity will, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, receive their annuity and pension, and the difference between the aggregate and their Indian pay allowances until gazetted in this country, or their retirement officially notified. Staff salaries will continue till the officer is actually relieved.—*Pioneer.*

Under revised arrangements, the North-Western frontier will not be so denuded of P. F. F. regiments as the list first proposed for the Camp of Exercise would have left it: a considerable contingent, however, from the Frontier Force will still attend the manœuvres. It is still undecided whether Sydun Baolee, or some place much more to the south-east, is to be the scene of the camp.—*Ibid.*

We hear that it is under discussion to make the retirement of military men at the age of 60 compulsory, as it already is in the case of civilians. Certainly it will hardly be contended that war is so insignificant an affair that mental and bodily vigour is superfluous in those who conduct it. On the contrary, the most momentous duty, without any exception, which it is possible for mortal man to be called on to per form is to fight a critical battle; yet we too often leave this to be done by men who, if they were civilians, we should pronounce too old to be capable of declaring at the foot of a routine letter that they "have the honor to be."—*Ibid.*

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, 30TH JULY.

My extremely reprehensible reference to Yarkand as the destination of the Viceregal party was due to a gentleman who met the baggage leaving Simla, and who is as ignorant as myself in point of geography. You will observe that the royal family of Simla goes to Cheenee. Where that may be I cannot discover in any map in my possession, but I hear it is sixteen marches, or three days' dawk from this. Captain Baring, Private Secretary, and Captain de Robeck, the popular A.D.C., will remain at Peterhoff to attend to emergent affairs should any crop up. It is said that the Kooka business is almost moonshine. There is some discontent about Umritsur, owing to the authorities punishing members of illegal meetings, which under an Austro-Venetian regulation are illegal when the numbers assembled exceed five, no matter what the occasion or pretence may be, but no apprehension of further violence disturbs the official mind, which rests its hopes of future pacification on a good harvest and a grand military spectacle.

The roads from here to Kalka are in bad order, and the mail seven hours late in consequence.

There will be but little new business brought before the Council on the 1st proximo. Affecting Bombay, the Hon. A. Hobhouse will move for leave to introduce a bill to Repeal Bombay Regulation XIII. of 1827—sec. 34, clause 9—also, affecting India at large, a bill to consolidate laws regarding oaths and affirmations. Also to repeal certain existing obsolete enactments. The rest of the business, besides what you already have before you, will relate to Burmah.

The Maharajah of Jheend has arrived close on the heels of Pattiala, and ceremonial visits and evening parties are of daily and nightly occurrence.

Cholera continues to make itself obnoxious. More cases are reported from Kussowlee, Murree, Lucknow, and the Railway Barracks at Allahabad. No more from Subathoo. It is under consideration to march out the invalids from Kussowlie.

I cannot be sure if the Commander-in-Chief goes with Lord Northbrook to Cheence, but I think my authority is good. Lord Napier does not allow even his own family (A. D. C.'s I mean) to know of his movements many hours beforehand, and the officers have as yet received no intimation on the subject.

MHOW, 25TH JULY.

The dulness and ennui felt here in consequence of several consecutive days of cloudy, murky weather, is about to be broken by the sports in the R. A. Lines, including racing, jumping, and other athletic exercises, which are to come off this afternoon, weather permitting We expect to be further enlivened by a couple of theatrical performances, which the amateurs of H. M.'s 15th Hussars have announced for this evening and to-morrow. The entertainment will commence with the drama in 3 acts, entitled "Old Adam, or Father's Dream," and will conclude with the original farce "Borrowed Plumes," and it is hoped that the performers will acquit themselves, as usual, with credit and *eclat*. It is a source of some regret that one of their best actresses has left them, to reap her laurels in future on a wider stage, as it is currently reported she has gone to Bombay to enter on her engagement for a season with the Theatrical Company there on a handsome salary.

26TH JULY.

Since writing the foregoing, I hear the Artillery sports could not take place yesterday owing to the inclemency of the weather, as there was a constant drizzle throughout the afternoon, and the ground was well drenched. This was a sad disappointment for very many who were anxious to 'get out' after such a lengthened incarceration to enjoy the bracing weather and witness the anticipated out-door amusement.

The first performance in the 15th Hussar's Royal Military Theatre went off admirably.

27TH JULY.

Last night's performance at the Hussar's lines was a very great success. It was well appreciated by all the staff and others present, who quite filled the house. The constant roars of laughter elicited by the afterpiece showed that it was amusing in the extreme. It was remarked that more than one had to leave the room with their hands compressed to their sides, and then they could not quite recover their gravity during the rest of the farce.

I am glad to say rumour is at fault in respect to the reason assigned for one of the actress's visit to Bombay. She is expected to return shortly and resume her place on the boards, where she has so long distinguished herself. Private Elton deserves credit for the very able manner in which he has always conducted the onerous and unpleasant duties of stage manager, and the perfection with which he takes a leading part in every performance. Private Closs also deserves special mention, both in his capacity of scenic artist, and as a comic actor of high merit.

Next week there will be a second representation of the grand assault of arms by the Gymnastic Company 15th Hussars, who astonished not a few of the Mhowites with their extraordinary feats on the last occasion. Then it will probably come to the turn of their coloured Burlesque Opera Troupe to give us the benefit of their musical talents and droll witticisms.

There has been, I am sorry to hear, some unpleasantness among certain members of the Catholic community here, a question having been raised as to whether any one congregation can claim a right to any particular seat in the chapel during the time that service is performed in the house of God. Some dissatisfaction is also, I fear, felt at the manner in which Father Polycarp devotes the funds connected with the chapel, as it is thought that many of the charitable subscriptions should be utilised to other purposes than building a bungalow with underground vaulted cells for which there does not appear to be any necessity, the old house standing in the compound being amply sufficient for all necessary purposes. It is high time the Bishop paid a visit to Mhow, so as to be able to judge for himself as to the justness or otherwise of these complaints.

I hear Captain Newmarch, our Engineer, applied for leave to go to England, but was refused. He will probably get what he wants on the arrival of Captain G. R. Gibbs a few months hence.

31ST JULY.

Mr. Miller, the Superintending Engineer of the Neemuch Railway, goes to Simla in about a fortnight to get the plans finally sanctioned.

It seems to be decided now that the Hussars leave this for Meerut on the 5th November next.

I intended to have delayed writing to you on the subject of the ill-treatment of Captain Freeborn, A.D.C. to Sir George Montgomery, until the matter had been enquired into and a decision given thereon by the authorities. The Mhow correspondent of the *Times of India*, apparently with more haste than discretion, has however already rushed into print—and as he has given rather an incorrect version of the affair, I think it right to state what I hear to be the fact—that it was not any of the Holkar's officials, or even his subjects, who ill-treated the Captain, but some people (Borahs I believe) connected with the Railway, over whom the Holkar's officials had no control. Nor had the latter any knowledge of what took place until too late. I shall probably have a good deal to say hereafter about this matter; at present I content myself with correcting what appears to me a gross misstatement of facts by the correspondent of your contemporary.

3RD AUGUST.

I believe it is quite true that the Holkar wishes to be a partner with Messrs. Hood & Co., the Railway Contractors; his idea is to get the contract with them for the Neemuch line also. It is a pity he has no minister to advise him better. But be this as it may, it appears to me to that it would be a great mistake for General Daly to allow him to have his way in this matter, as, if allowed, it is sure, sooner or later, to lead us into political complications of a very undesirable nature.

A novelty on the boards! For the last two nights the prior of the firm of Jeewanjee Eduljee's Sons here has been singing "The Bengallee Baboo" before crowded houses, and when I add that his rendering of that popular song was worthy even of Dave Carson himself, I shall have said only enough to barely do him justice. A good many came in from Indore to hear our new vocalist, whose burly appearance exactly suits the character

MORADABAD (ROHILKUND), 28TH JULY.

The last chapter of 1872 Moharrum riots has been brought to a close. Our Judge, Mr. Carnac, has sentenced four of the *budmashes* to be hanged and twelve to be transported for life. Among the natives, I believe there is little general sympathy felt for these martyrs to the love of a shindy. They were the *vauriens*, the low blackguards, the off-scourings of not the daintiest of cities; and, by hanging and transporting them, the Judge has only allotted that termination to their careers to which their destinies clearly pointed. The evidence was excellently got up, thanks to the now Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, and, if the High Court reverses the decisions, it will presumably be on the ground of their regarding rioting in a more favourable light than does Mr. Carnac.

There is some talk of augmenting the European force here by two or three additional companies. Moradabad is in every way fitted by nature for a military station, and, in so far as we are the most pleasant and hospitable of people, man has contributed to the design; all that is wanting is a barrack for the soldiers, and one or two bungalows for the officers; as it is, there is a sad scarcity of accommodation.—*Pioneer.*

MR. STANLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The editorial notice of my letter to you (enclosing an extract from a Welsh paper regarding that dauntless adventurer John Rowlands *alias* Stanley, to the accuracy of which although a Welshman I cannot speak) which has received so permanent a position in the leading article of your contemporary in his issue of the 1st instant, will doubtless have caused you the amusement it has given me. His former panegyric on his "roving correspondent" would have led his simple readers to the belief that this John Rowlands (if such he be) *alias* Stanley was indeed and in truth one of those greatest of explorers whose identity was sought for by the *wondering English press*. He asked the simple question, Who is Mr. Stanley? He has received a reply true or otherwise, and if the identity of the "roving correspondent" has caused your contemporary to regret having put the question, the Cymric will still rejoice to welcome to their country again the son of the landlady of the "Castle Arms" (if such he be), provided he is free from the imputation as regards legs of beef, &c., to which you allude in your note to my former letter. I must apologize for intruding upon your own prerogative of dealing with the editorial of a contemporary.

JOHN JONES.

DESTROY THEM BY ALL MEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There has been two local paragraphs in your issue during this week about mad dogs biting several natives in Mahaluxmee and Tardeo. I think this a fit opportunity, if you will allow me, through the medium of your journal, to bring to the notice of the authorities the expediency of destroying the number of stray dogs which are daily seen running about the streets in the Fort. Otherwise your readers will have the misfortune to read, ere long, another paragraph announcing a similar occurrence in the Fort.

AN OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

Fall of a House.—The roof a house, situated at 1st Don Tar Street, gave way on Friday night, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 6, from Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Cholera.—Essee, girl, was attacked with cholera at Waree Bunder on Friday, and Adamjee Esubjee, a boatman, was attacked on the same day with the epidemic.

Theft.—A Hindoo named Rubba Yessoo, an old offender, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. Connon to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing an umbrella belonging to Elshibux Bachoo.

Bad Meat.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* complains that the butchers in the Fort Market very often bring bad meat for sale, and draws the attention of the Health Officer to this matter.

A Female Thief.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, Gunga, woman, who had been four times in jail before, was convicted of stealing a small keg or barrel belonging to one Dhunjee Chanjee, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The Appeal in the "Gujerat Friend" Libel Case.—We understand that in the above case, which will shortly come on for hearing before the High Court, Mr. Anstey has been engaged on behalf of the appellant, the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend*.

Theft in a Cotton Press.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Ramswamee Motooswamee was charged with stealing a quantity of old iron belonging to the Colaba Press Company, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Native Vagrants.—The *Surya Prakash* complains of the increase of beggars, and asks Government to put down the evil by law. It proposes that only those who from bodily defect, or sickness, or age, are unable to work should be allowed to beg, and the rest should be punished as vagrants.

The Mooktyars of Tanna.—A Tanna paper complains that most of the full-power magistrates of the Tanna district seemed disinclined to admit any mooktyars into their Courts. The people, therefore, who have their cases before these magistrates are obliged to engage vakils to plead for them, and to incur greater expenditure.

Theft.—Godlal Kallykhan was on Saturday charged before Mr. Woodward, at the instance of Mr. Collelo, with stealing a copper gindee belonging to Mr. C. Saddler, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The same man was charged with obtaining by false pretences eight rupees from one Tara Ramkisson, a sweet-meat seller, and was further sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Dismissal of a Charge.—About the 16th ultimo a warrant was issued by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court against Dadabhoy Cursetjee Chinimini, at the instance of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengalee, on a charge of fraud. The accused was admitted to bail, and a day was fixed for the hearing of the case. On the 1st instant the prosecutor failing to appear to proceed with the case, the charge was dismissed.

Educational.—The *Arya Mitra* condemns the Educational authorities for the recent circular they have issued, compelling the masters of vernacular schools and the assistant masters in the Anglo-Vernacular schools to pass certain examinations, and threatening them with dismissal if they fail. The order is denounced as unreasonable, unjust, and calculated to impair the efficiency of the Educational service by making the masters uncertain of the tenure of their situations.

Up-lifting of Notes.—On Saturday, about noon, while the moonim of the well-known Marwaree banker Moolchund Doolee was in the New Bank of Bombay with currency notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, which he wished to deposit, he accidentally dropped them. This was seen by a bystander, who picked them up and at once walked away. The fellow was challenged at the gate-way by the sentry on duty, but he said it was his property and with perfect nonchalance, walked out and disappeared. Immediate information was given to the police, but no trace of the man has been as yet found.

Burglaries.—On Saturday morning the house of Mr Grey, residing on the Falkland Road, was entered by some thieves and the following articles were stolen therefrom. One gold watch and cable chain, one silver watch, a gold Albert chain, a gold cameo brooch, one gold brooch set with stones, one pair of gold earrings (snake pattern), one gold locket set with turquoise stone, &c. On the same morning the house of a gentleman, residing on the Bellasis Road, was entered, and a cash-box, a travelling bag, and a despatch box forced open, and from it was extracted a currency note for Rs. 100, a note for Rs. 10, a set of gold studs, &c., were stolen. The theft in both the cases has been reported to the police, but the thieves have not yet been arrested.

Intolerance of the Bhattia Community.—Last week we reported that at a meeting of the Bhattia Mahajuns, held on Saturday week last, at their public house, near the Elphinstone Institution, a partial enquiry into the conduct of Messrs. Ramdas Bhanjee and Muthooradas Khetsey was made, when the meeting was adjourned until last Saturday. On this occasion, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Ramdas, he was allowed to retire; but the enquiry as to the other gentleman's conduct in having been found drunk at Oomrawuttee and Khangaum was proceeded with; and the evidence of a few Bhattias who had seen him in an inebriated condition was recorded. The further examination into this matter stands adjourned. A reward of Rs. 250 has been given to the man who first gave this information to the Bhattia community. The accused persons, if they fail to get justice at the hands of the community, threaten to take the leaders of the Punchayet to the Police Court, and Mr. Anstey has already been retained by the said two gentlemen.

An Application by a Kapole Bania.—Last week one Prajjee Lalljee, a member of the Kapole Bania caste, arrived here from Bhownuggur with a widow of his caste by name Samabai, to celebrate his marriage with her, and put up in a house at Doongree. When the members of the caste came to learn that Prajjee intended to marry a widow, who, it appeared, was pregnant by him, they tried to put a stop to the marriage, and four persons, by name Pitamber Veerjee, Ganda Pudumsey, Wagbjee Meetha, and Khooshall Bhana, went to the place where the parties resided, and assaulted them, and afterwards forcibly took away the woman from the custody of the Banis. Nothing is at present known as to the whereabouts of the woman. Mr. B. M. Waglé, barrister-at-law, on Saturday appeared before the Senior Magistrate on behalf of the applicant Prajjee, and applied for a warrant against the abovenamed four persons on a charge of assault. The Magistrate declined to grant a warrant, but ordered a summons to be issued against them.

We understand that Rao Bahadoor Bechardas Ambaidas, the opulent merchant of Ahmedabad, will be appointed one of the members of Council at the approaching nomination.—*Argus.*

We understand that the services of Mr. W. J. Addis, Local Fund Engineer, Tanna, have been dispensed with, and that it is in contemplation to reduce the emoluments of this office from Rs. 700 to Rs. 500.—*Ibid.*

Mr. White, late Advocate-General, may be expected here in the middle or the end of December next, and not the end of November, as stated by one of our contemporaries a short time ago.—*Ibid.*

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Scoble, who is now in England on leave, is expected to arrive in Bombay at the end of the month of November next, to take up his appointment as Advocate-General.—*Ibid.*

We are extremely glad to observe that Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government have sanctioned the placing of the statue of the late Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett in the Town Hall. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, one of the surviving bosom friends of the deceased and chairman of the committee, deserves the thanks of the entire community for the trouble he has taken in this matter. The statue will be placed opposite that of the eminent philanthropist, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., just near the Durbar room.—*Ibid.*

Mr. W. Thorburn, the Acting Controller of the Bombay Municipality, who at present draws Rs. 750 (or one-half the salary fixed for that office by the Act) was recommended by Messrs. Hope and Peile for an enhanced salary of Rs. 1,000. But Government, we are glad to observe, have refused to comply with this request, Mr. Thorburn having been appointed to that post as a provisional measure, pending the revision of the Act. It is, however, wonderful that T. C. Hope, Esq., should have been guilty of this act of liberality.—*Ibid.*

The Income-Tax Department.—We regret to learn that a fraud has been discovered in the office of the Income Tax Collector, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, but whether it is of an extensive character is not yet known. One of the first class inspectors, Bapoojee Vittoba, has been dismissed. This discovery took place two or three weeks ago, but we have not heard that Bapoojee has been arrested, which is rather surprising, as that certainly should have been done at the time of his dismissal, and we believe the Income Tax Collector is bound to prosecute on the discovery of any fraud in his department. How these frauds can occur is equally surprising, for every contrivance has been made to find out anything of the sort at once. In order to facilitate matters, Mr. Dossabhoy applied to Government for horse allowance of Rs. 300 a month, which was granted him. But, notwithstanding this extra precaution, rather a costly one too, a fraud has lately taken place. We may, however, trust that it is "only a little one," but that is no reason why the rogue should be permitted to escape. We understand that it is not usual to take securities from the clerks in the income-tax department, but why this is allowed is not clear, as they have a good deal of cash in their charge at times. Bapoojee Vittoba has, we hear, disappeared from the scene, but perhaps only *pro tempore*.—*Ibid.*

Burglars at Poona.—Residents in the cantonment had better be careful in not leaving jewellery, &c., carelessly about in their rooms of a night on retiring to rest, for not many nights ago a gentleman, residing in the Native Infantry Lines, and in the vicinity of the commissariat stores, had a visit from two native burglars, who carried off two valuable gold watches, and had not Mrs. D. awoke and given the alarm the fellows—who from the systematic way in which they worked—would no doubt have carried away all they could lay hands on.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 3.

The Weather at Poona.—Since penning our last we have had a break in the weather, and all the mud in our street is dried up to be welled again when the next fall of rain takes place. We think that this break was a very timely and providential one, for we believe it has done much to lessen the cholera and other disease which were hovering in our midst, causing such alarm. The climate of Poona is cool and pleasant, and although there are heavy black clouds, overhead still, but little rain descends. The thermometer range from 68° to 76° and lower in the early mornings.—*Ibid.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 28th July	0	17	0	7	0	2
Monday, 29th July	0	45	0	44	0	33
Tuesday, 30th July	0	11	0	15	0	35
Wednesday, 31st July	0	35	0	24	0	12
Thursday, 1st August	0	40	0	25	0	15
Friday, 2nd Aug.	0	19	0	21	0	30
Saturday, 3rd Aug.	0	34	0	25	0	15
Total for the Week	2	1	1	61	1	42
Previously Registered	59	51	49	90	48	51
Grand Total	61	52	51	51	49	93

HIGH COURT.—5TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice.)

LONG CAUSES.

669-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Megbaee widow, v. Premjee Kahanjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

683-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Balcrustna Ramchundra, v. Merwanjee Nowrojee Kharalli and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

667-71—Shapoorjee and another—Nitaram Poonjaram v. Nurrotumdas Gooloomul and others—P. Dinshaw.

503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Curruubhoy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

642-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Doolsookrae Ramlal v. Bholanath Ramjidas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

545-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ruttonvahoo, widow, v. Meghjee Premjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

MOTIONS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited—Nussurwanjee Ardaseer W., petitioner—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Kessowjee Naique and others, petitioners—Mr. isty and Fletcher.

In the matter of the Khandeish Farming Company, Limited—Thomas Fisher Punnett, petitioner—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

FOR INVESTIGATION.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and another v. Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSES.

Dr. Dallas—Ramabai, widow (a pauper), v. Mirza Mahomed Isub, &c.—No appearance.

REATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

774-71—Craigie, Lynch, ane Owen—Veerjee Mahoojee v. Koujee Mezhjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas. Part heard.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewlass and another v. Heeralal Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmanjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.

431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thacker-ey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.

1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbaee, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.

339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddoojee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe so you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Alleyas.—to the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx left Trieste for Bombay on the 1st instant.

Loss of the Excelsior.—We regret to hear that telegrams were received on Saturday reporting the loss in the Red Sea of the steamer Excelsior, 1,387 tons, bound from London to Calcutta with a general cargo. It was expected the hull would become a total loss, but part of the cargo might be saved.

A telegram has reached Shanghai that the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Oregonian had struck on a rock between Simonasaki and Nagasaki, but had got off after throwing overboard part of her cargo, and reached Nagasaki in safety. The mails and passengers were to be sent on by the Costa Rica.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.				August.		Low Water.			
Time.		Height.				Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	Ft.	In.			H.	M.	Ft.	In.
0	20	a 5	10	Monday	5	5	41	m 0	0
0	11	m 3	8			6	26	a 3	5
0	48	a 5	11	Tuesday	6	6	18	m 5	11
0	43	m 4	0			6	58	a 3	11
1	16	a 5	10	Wednesday	7	6	49	m 5	9
1	21	m 4	9			7	27	a 4	3
1	43	a 5	8	Thursday	8	7	23	m 5	4
1	58	m 3	11			7	59	a 4	7
2	14	a 5	3	Friday	9	7	58	m 4	7
2	41	m 3	7			8	35	a 4	8
2	49	a 5	5	Saturday	10	8	38	m 3	8
3	27	m 3	2			9	14	a 4	7
3	25	a 4	0	Sunday	11	9	21	m 2	9
						9	58	a 4	7

Moon—New, 4th, 2h. 36m. P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

After the poor attendance at the performance on Thursday evening, the hearts of the members of the Bombay Amateur Dramatists would no doubt be gladdened on Saturday evening by a peep through the curtain at the assembling audience, for by 9 o'clock the theatre was nearly filled, and shortly after the performance commenced there was scarcely a vacant seat. We were delighted to see such a good audience, for the amateurs deserve well of the Bombay public, as they devote a great deal of time and trouble to getting up pieces for our amusement when otherwise we should be without any dramatic entertainment. And not only that, but we believe we only express the general opinion of those who have attended the representations of the Dramatic Society when we say that the company possesses sufficient histrionic talent to enable it to appear creditably in any light comedy or even burlesque. The performances on Saturday evening (probably owing in great part to the fact of there being a good audience, which is as great an encouragement to those on the stage as it is pleasant for the spectators themselves) were more enjoyable than on Thursday; some little faults had been corrected, and the actors apparently felt more at ease on the stage and more confident in their expressions; and when the curtain fell shortly after eleven o'clock the company were deservedly cheered.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB—THE "INTERNATIONAL MATCH."

The third struggle for victory between the English and the Scotch and Irish came off on Friday, and again no advantage was gained by either party. The English team were the strongest that the Scotch and Irish have yet encountered, but though their friends were confident that this game would prove the superiority of the "Sassenachs," they were doomed to disappointment. The game was started by the Scotch and Irish, who lost the toss and had the disadvantage of playing against the wind. For the first quarter of an hour the ball visited equally the two goals, but the English forwards would not be denied, and several times the Colts' goal was in danger. Latham getting hold of the ball made a splendid attempt to run between the Scotch and Irish goal posts, and when stopped by Campbell was only a few feet off, when a desperate maul ensued, an Irishman eventually touching the ball down amidst great excitement. Until half time the game became one series of "mauls." We wonder why so much time and strength is wasted with such useless shoving; besides, it is against the rules, which enact that a player when fairly tackled and held must put the ball down at once. Sides were now changed, and the Celts received the help of the wind. Some pretty play was displayed by both sides, but without serious damage to either, and darkness coming on "No side" was called. The appearance of the ground was remarkable, the square used by the players being framed in a deep border of carriages and spectators.

"INTERNATIONAL" CRICKET.

ENGLISH v. SCOTCH AND IRISH.

Cricket is essentially an English game, but we believe that in Scotland it is fast replacing the ancient and royal game of golf, and Irishmen are giving up the shillaleh and taking to "handling the willow," so the nationalities not being able to decide which were the best men at football, determined to have it out on Saturday at cricket.

England won the toss, and sent to the wickets as her representatives Capt. Waudby and J. Moore. Patterson and Johnson commenced the bowling, and so well were they on the "spot" that runs were obtained with great difficulty. After playing carefully, Moore was caught at point. Baker now "darkened the wickets," and quickly knocked up 14, retiring to a "trimmer" of Johnson's. Bytheil came next, but did not score. The Hon. Secretary next presented himself, and after being let off hit well for 16. Byrne's catch being a good one. Waudby, who had been playing steadily, put one up in the slips, which was held by Patterson. Hore next played the ball back to the bowler, and after this Langley, Forrest, and Peile did not trouble the scorers. Hatch and Oliver getting together played well and carefully for their runs, bringing on the "slows" and the "agriculturists," but owing to a misunderstanding Oliver was run out, and Compton having come in, Hatch also lost his wicket in the same unfortunate manner, and the innings of the English closed for 68 runs.

The Scotch and Irish, confident of success, sent Capt. Hatchell and Byrne in first to the bowling of Captain Waudby and Hore. Hatchell played well for 13; but regarding the performance of the rest of his side perhaps the less we say the better—forty-one was the total obtained by the Scotch and Irish, and thus the English won. The smallness of the scores on both sides may be partly accounted for by the soft state of the ground, and also the gaiety that members of both elevens have been participating in lately.

We hear that in order to give the Poona Eleven some practice together, they will play against sixteen all-comers next Saturday. The following are Saturday's scores,—in reading which, "weep, Caledonia, weep":—

ENGLAND.

J. Moore	c substitute b Paterson	1
Capt. Waudby	c Patterson b Johnson	6
W. A. Baker	b Johnson	14
J. H. Moore	c Byrne b Johnson	16
J. K. Bythell	b Johnson	0
H. J. Hatch	run out	12
F. Hore	c & b Johnson	1
C. A. Langley	hit wicket, b Johnson	0
L. R. W. Forrest	c Murray b Johnson	0
A. Peile	b Murray	0
J. Oliver	run out	11
Compton	not out	3
Extras		4
	Total	68

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

C. H. Byrne	b Fraser Hore	3
Capt. Hatchell	c Peile, b J. Moore	13
R. Murray	b J. Moore	5
W. M. Tennent	c Forrest, b Fraser Hore	6
Chalmers	b J. Moore	0
Johnson	c Oliver, b J. Moore	1
W. Patterson	b J. Moore	1
H. Maxwell	b Waudby	4
R. S. Campbell	c & b J. Moore	0
Arnott	not out	1
C. Douglas	b J. Moore	0
Extras		7
	Total	41

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Bengal.—The reports on the prospects of the crops in Bengal for the week ended the 27th of July inform us that in the Burdwan division the crops in many parts were failing for want of rain, that transplanting the rice had been stopped from the same cause, and that the fever was increasing in the head-quarters division. In the Presidency division, also, rain is wanted, and the aus crop is suffering; whilst in Nuddia caterpillars are reported to have attacked the indigo and jute. Dengue was prevalent in many parts. The same want of rain is also reported in the Rajshahi, Kooch Behar, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpoor divisions. In Orissa the crops not injured by the floods in Kuttack are flourishing, but most of the flooded low land remains unsown.—*Englishman.*

"Pray, sir, of what profession are you?" said a learned counsel to a witness who had come prepared to prove a fact, and who was not deemed a very respectable gentleman. "Sir, I am a shoemaker and a wine merchant." "A what, sir?" said the learned counsel. "A wine merchant and a shoemaker." "Then," said the counsel, "I may describe you as a sherry-cobbler."

A SERIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, one Tukbutsing Mobutsing, a moonim in a firm of Gunnesdhas Nursingdas, appeared with his solicitor Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne,) before the Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against one Budrinath Jewraz, whom he charged with cheating, in respect of Rs. 9,931.

Tukbutsing Mobutsing said—I am a moonim of the firm of Gunnesdhas Nursingdas, carrying on business in Bombay as shroffs. In or about the month of April 1871, one Budrinath Jewraz, then carrying on business in Bombay under the style of Bukhutram Budrinath, sold to me through a broker named Bhaoocanchund Foolchund for the sum of Rs. 9,931-4, four hoondies, all dated 15th Chyter sumvut 1928, two of which for Rs. 2,500 each, were drawn upon Mojiram Ramrukh of Indore, and two for Rs 2,500 each, drawn upon Muniram Ramrutton of Indore. These hoondies were brought to me by a person belonging to the said Budrinath Jewraz. On the next day these hoondies were either sold by us in the bazar or delivered in payment, but immediately afterwards I was informed that Budrinath Jewraz having collected about a lac of rupees by selling hoondies similar to the ones received by me had absconded from Bombay on the previous night. I recalled two of the said hoondies which were in Bombay on the said same day, and about six or seven days afterwards I received information from the agent of our said firm that the said hoondies drawn by Budrinath Jewraz, which our firm had sold or delivered in payment, and which had been sent to Indore to be presented to the drawees, were not accepted by the drawees, upon the ground of the said drawees not having any funds of the said firm of Bukhutram Budrinath in their hands. The said Budrinath Jewraz as I am informed and believe had no funds to his credit in the hands of Mojiram Ramrukh and Muniran Ramrutton of Indore upon whom he drew the hoondies; and he had no intention of supplying them with funds for the purpose of paying the said hoondies; and the said Budrinath Jewraz at the time he drew the said hoondies did so with the intention of cheating and defrauding our firm of the said sum of Rs. 9,231-4, which was received by him since Budrinath Jewraz absconded from Bombay. I have been making enquiries as to his whereabouts with a view of taking criminal proceedings against him, and have lately been informed that Budrinath Jewraz is now residing at Jodhpoor, out of British territories in India. I charge Budrinath Jewraz with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

BE ABDOOL LUTIFF CUMMOO AND OTHERS.

Meejee Hunsraj v. The Official Assignee.

In the above matter, Mr. Justice Gibbs, as Commissioner in Insolvency, delivered the following judgment a few days ago.

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—In this matter the Official Assignee has shown cause against a rule nisi, obtained by Mr. Marriott on the 1st of May, calling on him to permit his name to be used by the opposing creditor, to enable him to file a suit to set aside a sale made by the Official Assignee of the reversionary interest in certain trust property left by their father and uncle to the 3 insolvents. The matter divides itself into two portions—1. The power of the court to make the order; 2 whether on the merits, the order is called for and should be made. On the first point. By sec. XV. of the Insolvent Debtors' Act there can be no doubt but that the Official Assignee is an officer of the Court, and, so far, is under its orders, and when he refuses to perform any particular duty, or to arrange in any particular way, matters relating to an Insolvent's schedule or estate, the Court can, on application, interfere and give orders which he must obey; that every suit must be brought in the Assignee's name is clear from the case of Davis vs. Snell (28 Beaven 321) in which the Master of the Rolls said:—"Both in Insolvency and Bankruptcy the Assignees are the only persons who can take proceedings in respect of the insolvent or bankrupt's estate." This was confirmed, in appeal, by the Lord Chancellor. The method to be adopted to oblige the Official Assignee to become a party is shown from the following cases. Spragg vs. Binks (5 Vasy, p. 583) is the oldest case I need refer to. In this the Master of the Rolls decided that, when the bankrupt had a clear interest and the Assignees refused to bring a bill, the Lord Chancellor, on petition, would compel them, upon an offer of indemnity, to let him use their names. This was followed in Benfield vs. Solomon in 9 Vesey, p. 77. In Hammond vs. Attwood (3 Maddocks) the Vice Chancellor, in his judgment, alludes to Lord Redesdale's treatise, p. 53, in which a case is put when the Assignees do not act corruptly, but mistakenly in declining to be parties to a bill. In such a case the bankrupt cannot proceed in his own name by bill, but should petition for an order for leave to use the names of the Assignees, he indemnifying them. In Heath vs. Chadwick (2 Phillips, p. 649), Lord Cottenham C. says: "The Insolvent Debtors' Acts give ample power to the jurisdiction created by them, to meet all such cases as that stated in the bill, particularly by the removal of the Assignee if he improperly uses or neglects to use the authority vested in him." There

SINDE NEWS REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH JULY 1872.
Political Department, Commissioner's Office,
Kurrachee, 27th July.

THE dengue fever which prevailed extensively at Gwadur has entirely disappeared. The disease has not spread elsewhere beyond the coast.

Heavy rain has fallen at Kej and in the Dasht, and the Dasht river has overflowed. There will be a very abundant harvest of dates this season. They are not yet ripe.

Rain has fallen in upper and lower Sinde. The quantity registered at Kurrachee up to date is 6 inches 3 cents. The houses in the town and suburbs of Kotree have sustained some injury both from the heavy rain and the floods which came down from the adjacent hills.

The Kashmor floods have reached Jacobabad, and, breaching one of the canals, entered the family lines of the Sinde Regiment. Great exertions are being made to cause a diversion in the current and to protect property from being further damaged.

Nothing worthy of record has been heard from Khelat since last report, excepting that it is stated His Highness the Khan had become very anxious in regard to the way his late proceeding would be viewed by the British Government.

Rain has fallen generally in the Southern part of Beloochistan to the great advantage of the people whose cattle had suffered much from the prolonged drought.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sinde.

ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM 18TH TO 25TH JULY 1872.

THERE is no news of importance from the interior to communicate. Supplies come in regularly. There have been heavy rainfalls in the Labej Districts.

The Sultan of Lahej arrived in Aden on the 18th instant to pay a farewell visit to Major-General Tremenheere and to be introduced to his successor.

The iron-clad corvette Bellinquense arrived on the 18th from Toulon, and left on the 20th for Yokohama.

The residency steamer Kwangtung, B. M., arrived in Aden on her return from Guardafui on the 19th. Captain Elton was unable to proceed on board the wrecked steam vessel Parnassus, but as she is a new ship and built in water-tight compartments, he entertains a hope that she may be got off after the end of the monsoon. No portion of her cargo can, it is feared, be saved.

J. W. SCHNEIDER,
Brigadier-General, Resident.

Aden Residency, 25th July.

INDIAN ITEMS.

FOUR young ladies from the Entally Convent took the veil in Calcutta on Wednesday last. The ceremony was presided over by Archbishop Stein.

WE observe from the *Calcutta Gazette*, that Mr. John Chamberlain Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, under suspension, has been restored to his appointment and posted to the Rajshahye division.

EXPERIENCE.—We commend to the attention of Indian statesmen the following maxim of Sir H. Lawrence—"that he never saw a native the better for yielding to him." Yet, Sir H. Lawrence was not blinded by race prejudice, but undoubtedly possessed an acute perception of the defects of the oriental temperament.—*Bengal Times.*

MADRAS WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.—The half yearly general meeting of the subscribers to the "Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund" was held at half past six o'clock in the Secretary's Office, Black Town. The receipts and disbursements during the half year have been in the Widow's Branch receipts Rs. 37,101-2-4 and disbursements Rs. 41,194 8-4; in the Childrens' Branch Receipts Rs. 20,331-11-0 and disbursements Rs. 11,725-13-0 and Rs. 13,500, have been added to the vested funds.

THE CHOLERA AT LAHORE.—*Indian Public Opinion* of the 20th ult. says:—We regret to notice that the cholera rate shows no signs of decrease, but rather the reverse. During the week, from the 22nd to the 28th inclusive, there were 68 cases reported in the city among which were 33 deaths. The detachment of the 37th Regiment moved out from the fort Lahore on Friday evening, with the exception of fifteen men. On Saturday, two men were taken ill with cholera in the fort and died. And of the men who left to go into camp, two were taken ill and two died. In all there have been seven cases, all fatal. The whole of the Artillery have moved out into camp. None of the 24th P. I. Detachment at the fort have been affected by the cholera.

ON the 26th instant, in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Dr. Macbeth, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lucknow, obtained a decree for Rs. 1,542, damages and costs against the Punjaub and Delhi Railway company. The ground of action was the loss of and destruction of the Doctor's property while being conveyed by the Company from Meean Meer to Lucknow.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INTERESTING MATCHES.—At Murree on Saturday next a series of swimming races is to come off in the New Fire Reservoir at the Murree Brewery. It is under the patronage of Major General McMurdo, and is open to all soldiers from Rawul Pindee, Murree, or the Gullies. The prizes, which vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 4, are for plunging, diving a distance, long races, diving for eggs, races on mussacks, races in complete suits of clothes (coat, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, socks, boots and hat), combined running and swimming. In the last named race the competitors must wear Regimental white clothing and carry a rifle and 10 rounds of ammunition. If either the rifle or ammunition is wetted so as probably to be unserviceable, the competitors are disqualified. These matches must be very interesting.—*Ibid.*

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.—We are informed that a new era has been inaugurated on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. Since January last, the receipts of the line have not only cleared the working expenses, but a monthly profit of over Rs. 1,500 has been the result, and in June last the receipts were over Rs. 7,000.—*Indian Daily News.*

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.—We hear that on his appointment as a member of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, a congratulatory address was forwarded to the (now) Right Hon'ble Sir Barnes Peacock, Kt., late Chief Justice of Bengal, by the Pleaders of the Appellate Side of the High Court. In a separate communication, Sir Barnes has been requested to sit for his protrait to Mr. Grant, the well-known artist, the painting to be placed in the High Court in Calcutta. The cost of the portrait, *viz.*, Rs. 3,500, is to be met by a subscription amongst the pleaders, of which the sum of Rs. 2,000 has already been subscribed. While writing the above, we learn that the portrait of the late Hon'ble Justice Sumbhoo Nauth Pandit, painted from a photograph, by the same eminent artist, and ordered by the Native Bar of the High Court, is shortly expected to reach India.—*Ibid.*

THE BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.—It is rumoured that in the Chota Nagpore division of the Non-Regulation Provinces, the organization of the district scheme of the Public Works Department will be arranged as follows: Mr. Nightingale, C.E., Assistant Engineer, will be in charge of the Ramgarh or Hazaribagh district. The Maunbhum and Singhbhum districts will be under Babu Khettar Mohan Bose, B. A., Executive Engineer, now of the Barrakar division. The Giridhi Road Division is a temporary one, and will be probably done away with on the completion of this road, which is to be the short cut to Hazaribagh. —*Englishman.*

A POLICEMAN RATHER FOND OF MANGOES.—On Monday last a native constable of the Government Railway Police was charged before W. H. D'Oyly, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Howrah, with having eaten a certain number of mangoes which were despatched to Howrah from an up-country station. It appears that the above fruit, on arrival, was deposited in the Railway Company's goods warehouse, where the prisoner was on duty on the night of the theft, and the baskets containing the fruit being within his beat, he ate a number of them in the night. On the following morning the gunner, on opening the doors of the godowns, found a large number of fresh seeds lying close to the prisoner's beat, and immediately reported the matter to his (prisoner's) superior officer, who, after enquiry, prosecuted him, and the Court, on conviction, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. —*Ibid.*

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—We hear that the Traffic Manager's office will very shortly be removed from Jamalpore to Howrah, and that of the District Locomotive Superintendent from Howrah to Asansol. We also hear that a few days prior to Mr. Bachelor's arrival, an order was made by his *locum tenens*, reducing the rate of over-time, night, and Sunday allowances, paid to guards. The old rate was Rs. 2-8, being half a day's pay, for working on a Sunday, which has been reduced to Re. 1-8. The night rate has been reduced from ten annas to eight annas. Consequently great dissatisfaction has been caused among the guards, who have resolved upon memorializing the Traffic Manager as to the hardship to their case, on the ground that they have to pay towards the Guarantee Fund, subscribe to the Provident Fund, and pay the Income-Tax. They also allege that, according to the revised rate of payment, a guard will be a loser of about Rs. 20 per mensem.—*Ibid.*

THE BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, C.E., Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle in the General (Roads and Buildings) Branch of the Public Works Department, Bengal, having been transferred by the Government of India from Bengal, and appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, to the Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootna, Aboo, vice Major J. G. R. Forlong, appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary, Department Public Works, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The Government of Bengal, we hear, proposes that Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., Executive Engineer of the Ramgurh Division, Hazareebagh, be appointed in succession to Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle. But it is also said that the Government of India wishes that the Government of Bengal may make the selection from among the following Engineers:—Mr. Henry Prince, C.E., and Majors Christie, R.E., and C. D. Newmarch, R.E., serving in the department in Upper India. Very likely Bengal will have her own man, and Captain R. G. Smyth, R.E., may be promoted to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle.—*Ibid.*

ACCIDENT AT THE JUMNA BRIDGE.—The Jumna Bridge was the scene of an accident on Monday afternoon, which might easily have been, but happily was not, attended with fatal results. None who have crossed the bridge can have failed to notice one pier which, instead of running down perpendicularly like the rest, juts out promontory like into the waters. Since the heavy rains of the last few days a rapid current has been swirling round the base of this pier, and into it a large country boat was incontinently sucked. There was but one man on board, and his efforts to shoot the pier were entirely fruitless. On the boat came, with a crash which made the bridge reverberate, and as it struck it was absolutely cloven in two, and all with the exception of the stern was in a moment drawn beneath the waves. The manjee was discovered floating down on some broken timber, and was shortly after picked up safe and unhurt. The prow of the boat still hangs as a trophy on the pier, fitting as closely to it as if it had been moulded into a covering for it. The natives on the bridge at the time fled shrieking, fully impressed with the idea that the bridge was coming down, and it was some tim ere any could be found bold enough to believe that the bridge could stand ruder shocks than any country boats can give without collapsing.—*Pioneer.*

THE DEHRA DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Allahabad High Court on the 29th ultimo, the appeal case *Beadon* vs. *Sewell* was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pearson. The suit was for defamation contained in certain representations made by the defendant Dr. Sewell, of the 4th Hussars, to the Stewards of the Dehra Races, in which plaintiff was accused of having clandestinely tried two horses and of having afterwards induced defendant to back the worse horse. In consequence of those representations the Stewards declined to allow Mr. Beadon to run any horses at Dehra. The case was originally heard by Mr. Tupp, Subordinate Judge of Dehra, who held that the trial did in fact take place, but without Mr. Beadon being aware of it. Insamuch, however, as Dr. Sewell appeared to him to have acted in good faith, believing his injurious statements to be true, he held that the communication was privileged, and dismissed the suit. In appeal from this decision, the Government Advocate contended that the stories of two or three native jockeys were not sufficient evidence to justify Dr. Sewell in making the statements he had made about Mr. Beadon, and that there had been no reasonable case shown by him in the inquiry. He also urged that a communication made to the Dehra Stewards, respecting a matter which had occurred at Allygurh, and with which they had no direct concern, could not be considered privileged. If it were, Dr. Sewell might repeat the libel at every race-meeting in India, and for the whole lifetime of Mr. Beadon. The Court after hearing Mr. Warner in reply on behalf of the respondent Sewell, took time to consider its decision.

RESERVES FOR OUR INDIAN ARMY.

(Pioneer.)

WE can find a reserve for our Army in several ways, some of which we will now glance at; but we must, remembering our position in India, use the term, a *safe* reserve.

1*stly*.—By enlisting at different centres a defined number of men of a certain age, replacing them at the expiration of so many years' service,—these men to be drilled without arms for say 20 or 30 days at that season when there is the least call on them for husbandry.

2*ndly*.—By universal service of all military effective men of a certain age, say 20, assembling and drilling without arms for two months at certain fixed centres; replaced the following year by the class who then attain the regulated age of 20.

3*rdly*.—By a system such as exists in England of keeping rolls of discharged soldiers in the different provinces, and purchasing their annual assembly for a short drill by an annual payment.

4*thly*.—By keeping on the rolls of regiments for a certain number of years the names of such soldiers as may take their discharge, but be declared by medical authority fit for again joining the ranks.

The two methods first alluded to necessitate the distribution of regiments to certain fixed districts, where a depot centre would be formed. Thus the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry would look for its reserve to the Ferozepore district, the 20th Native Infantry to Peshawur, and so on. From the number of men that the reserve would offer, the original battalion could be swelled out to a full war strength of even 1,200 men, while a 2nd battalion would have a skeleton on which it might be formed.

The third method would so far differ entirely from the two previous, that the reserve created by it would be self-contained, self-reliant, having its complete cadre of native officers, to the supreme command of each regiment of which an officer would at the period of assembly be chosen.

The fourth method is self-evident in its intentions. At the breaking out of hostilities the men borne on the roll of each regiment would at once be called upon to join the head-quarters. The great advantage of this last measure is, that it would help to keep up the *esprit de corps* and be more instantaneously productive of a disciplined support to the active native army. These, however, are very superficial estimates, and we defer detailed discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of the different methods to a later occasion.

CABUL.

15th.—The Ameer desired the Deputy Commander-in-Chief always to consult Ghoolam Nukshbund Khan Sirdar Bahadoor, on military affairs, as the Sirdar had served in the British army for twenty years and was well acquainted with discipline.

16th.—The Ameer ordered the Moonshee to prepare a statement of the strength of the army, to enable him to see what the casualties had been.

A letter was sent to the Hakim of Jellalabad, directing him to send as many workmen and coolies as he could procure for the new cantonment. As the Ameer is forcing the Cabulees to serve as sepoys, coolies are scarcely procurable here, several have already fled.

The troops which are to be stationed in the new cantonment have been ordered to work as Sappers and Miners, and to receive two-and-half annas a day extra pay.

18th.—At a Council held by the Ameer, Ghoolam Nukshbund Khan submitted a proposal by which the Cabulees and others would come forward themselves to serve, as the men who have been compelled to enlist cannot be trusted when their services are required. The Ameer liked the proposal, and desired the Sirdar Bahadoor to carry it out.

19th.—It is reported that a letter from the King of Bokhara to the Meer of Yarkund has been intercepted by a Summurcandee and given to the Russian authority at that place. The letter after being opened was sent to the Russian Governor at Tajkund. The King of Bokhara when informed of this was much annoyed. The contents of the letter have not been disclosed.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT BELLARY.

THE Bellary correspondent of the *Madras Time* writes on the 31st instant:—

ABOUT 20 minutes past five this morning, when the 16th N. I. were about to fall in for morning parade, a havildar of that corps, Shaik Ahmed by name, was seen suddenly to raise his musket and take deliberate aim at the Subedar Major of the Regiment (a Hindoo) who was in the verandah of the barracks. The musket luckily missed fire, but the havildar thirsting, as he must have been, for his would-be victim's blood, clubbed his musket and brought the butt end with tremendous force on the back of the Subedar Major's neck, felling him to the ground. This was but the work of a second. When those who were around realized what had occurred a rush was made at the havildar to secure him, but he, still holding his firelock in his hand, warned all off, and managing again to cap the musket, walked outside the verandah, and before any one could or would approach him, raised the weapon, took aim and fired at the havildar of the Quarter Guard. The Quarter Guard Havildar, seeing what was occurring, jumped on one side, and the bull speeding on its way passed through the body of the sentry on duty, who fell senseless to the ground, and expired a short time after. The Havildar Shaik Ahmed was then made a prisoner of, and placed in the guard room. On enquiry regarding the cause, and whether any enmity existed between the parties, it appears that the murderer had some discussion two or three days ago with the Subedar Major and the other havildar at whom he fired regarding some water at a well, and that abusive language was used. The poor sepoy who was shot had nothing whatever to do with the murderer.

IF a pair of stockings are hose, is a single stocking a hoe?—If a pair of glasses are spectacles, is one a spectacle? And if not, why not?

HUSSUN ABDAL.

AN old correspondent "Punjabi" sends the following remarks on the proposed Camp:—

The formation of a Camp of Exercise at or near Hussun Abdal in the Rawul Pindee district having been *almost* decided upon, it may not be uninteresting to those who have not yet visited this part of the Punjab to have a brief account of the locality.

Hussun Abdal is a small town of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Exactly half way between Rawul Pindee and Attock (28 miles from each).

Prettily situated near the base of a range of hills, on the crest of which stands the white shrine of the Candahari Saint, Hussun Abdoolla—or "Baba Wullee," as he was generally called, it looks down upon a small fertile valley, through which meander several small rivulets shaded by the weeping willow, oleander, mulberry and sheeshum tree. Near the source of these streams, which is within a few hundred yards of the town, is the sacred tank, full of "sacred fish," where the founder of the Sikh religion, Baba Nanuk, is said to have rested during one of his long pilgrimages 300 years ago, and struck with the palm of his hand a rock whence immediately burst forth a capital stream which has never ceased to flow. Visitors are shown the impress on the north wall of the tank of his five fingers, and this gives rise to the name by which it is commonly known, "Punja Sahib."

Sportsmen must beware of fishing within a certain distance of this tank, or they will find themselves in difficulties, the fish in and around it being religiously dedicated to the memory of the pious Guru!

They will not however be disappointed by this prohibition, for within half a mile of the town runs a stream where excellent fishing can be obtained. By the side of this and other brooks water-cresses grow in great abundance. A few ferns are also to be found near the numerous flour mills which are turned by the smaller channel or "Kuttas" falling into the larger stream at the bottom of the valley. Following its course for three or four miles till it joins the river Hurroo, the sportsman will not fail to bring home a capital dish of young Mansers.

Hussun Abdal further boasts of a good serai for native travellers, a dak bungalow, police thanah, and a dispensary—to which will doubtless be added a telegraph office during the Camp operations.

The ruins of some old Mahomedan buildings, as well as the tomb of one of the Queens of the Emperor Jehangeer, are to be seen at the north side close beneath the hill on which the shrine stands; for this little valley with its neighbouring garden of Wah was always a favorite resting-place of the Mogul Emperors during their annual migrations to Cashmere. So recently as A. D. 1809 the hills to the south formed the boundary of the Cabul dominions in this quarter of Hindostan. Wah derives its name from an exclamation said to have been uttered by the Emperor Akber on first seeing its beauty, "Wah! Wah!"

From the Trunk Line a good broad road turns off near the town to Harripoor and Abottabad, distant 24 and 48 miles respectively. Travellers from the south would however find it preferable and shorter to turn off for Hazarah at Kala Serai, 8 miles south, near to which is the site of the ancient Taxila occupied by Alexander's army upwards of 2000 years ago.

Coins, pieces of sculpture, beads and other relics have been occasionally disinterred from many feet beneath the surface, and the Lahore Museum now contains several figures in plaster of decided Greek origin, which were obtained from this site by the Civil authorities last year.

It seems probable that one division of the Army of Exercise will be assembled within easy reach of this most interesting ground, as the River Hurroo debouches from the mountains a few miles off, and thus supplies one of the chief wants of a large force.

The plain too is extensive, and suitable for operations in this direction.

A second division may be expected to encamp round Hussun itself; whilst a *third* would find excellent table land in the vicinity of Lawrence poor, which is about 1½ mile from the Hurroo, where it crosses the trunk road 8 miles north of Hussun Abdal. Here also the unoccupied barracks of the Hussars would offer admirable shelter for the sick and commissariat supplies, and the three Divisions would be well posted either for combined operations against Huzarah and its hills on the north, or for attacking and defending each other's position.

Perhaps it would have been impossible for Lord Napier to have selected a more appropriate spot for his winter campaign; and whether we regard it geographically, strategically, or politically, it seems to offer decided advantages. Mountain and plain warfare can be equally well practised; while the Hurroo and the Indus—the latter skirting the fine Church Valley on the west—will afford ample scope to the Engineers in crossing and recrossing the troops on Pontoon Bridges.

For political reasons the assemblage of such an Army is most important: many years have now elapsed since the Puthan tribes witnessed a force of such size composed of *all arms*.

Though outwardly quiet at the present moment, we all know how soon these martial tribes can assemble to the sound of their toesins.

It is therefore most judicious of our rulers to let them have an opportunity of hearing the roar of our Artillery—aye, and of coming down to see it if they choose to take note of what a British force can do in peace as well as war, "Si vis pacem, parab ellum."

The Government would act wisely in allowing their Frontier Civil Officers to bring the leading Chiefs of their Districts to witness the evolutions.

Arrangements might perhaps be made to supply them with tents and charpoys, so that they might encamp near the Army for several days together, and take an interest in the manœuvres.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

FORTUNES MADE IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In these days, although there is a general complaint that professions are over-stocked, there is nevertheless a superstition that fortunes may be made in Government service in India, and that the army is not a bad thing.

Some sort of estimate of the truth of this may be formed from the following statements of the personalities which men have left behind them:—

Admiral Wainright	£4,000
General Sir John Penefather, under	£9,000
Colonel Carpendale, R.E.	£2,000
Lieutenant Colonel Tudor	£2,000

Sargeon-Major Stevens, Indian Army, a nominal sum.

These are small enough savigs for a life of exile, or hard knocks; but, then, it may by replied, think of the position which the army gives. That it used to give a position which had some sort of value, I admit; but that it is daily diminishing, and will diminish still more, owing to the abolition of purchase, few will venture to deny. In fact, affairs tend to show that before long "the sublime instincts of an ancient people" will recognise position by only one test, that of money. To some this may seem a very horrible prospect. To me, on the contrary, it is full of hope. Professions and trades, which educated men would formerly have despised, will now be open to them. Let fathers of families therefore take note that the personalty of Henry Hudson, late cook of Trinity College, Cambridge, was sworn under £15,000 or nearly as much as the combined savings of four soldiers and a sailor, all of advanced rank, and more than the savings of four soldiers, one of whom had held exceptional commands. A. F.

July 29, 1872.

A DISAGREEABLE JUDGE.

ACCORDING to the *Cochin Argus*, the Zillah Court at Alleppey possesses a Judge who tries to make himself as disagreeable as possible both while on the bench and off it. Mr. Oughterson, the Agent of the Branch Bank at Alleppey, had fallen, it would appear, into the bad graces of Mr. Chellappa Pillay, B. A. and B. L., the Judge referred to, and to mark his displeasure the latter would never offer Mr. Oughterson a seat in Court as he had been in the habit of previously doing. The Agent, accordingly, whenever he had business in Court, brought his own chair with him. During the trial of some case the other day, Mr. Oughterson was seated as usual in Court when, as we read, the Judge called out that he "should not sit in that manner!" Mr. Oughterson replied that he was not aware that he was "sitting in any improper posture," and appealed to the other European gentleman present in support of his statement. "The Judge was then heard to remark, 'I will send you out of Court,' or something to that effect, and then the matter dropped." The Agent subsequently called on the judge for an explanation and apology, which Mr Chellappa Pillay declined to give. The same paper relates another incident in which this gentleman and the third Judge of the Court were the principals.

The third Judge it would appear called on the first Judge one evening at about 8 o'clock on his way home from Court, when the following interesting dialogue is alleged to have taken place:—

First Judge—"What were you doing all this time in Court?"

Third Judge—"I have a number of cases to get through. The witnesses in several cases are waiting. There are a good lot in a case and I was examining witnesses all the time."

F. J.—"What do you think? Do you think that we are shaving in the Court and you alone work?"

T. J.—"I do not know what you are doing. I simply mentioned what I was doing."

F. J.—"I know you, and I have heard much about you."

T. J.—"Yes. All know me. H. H. the Maharajah also knows me. If any one takes the trouble of enquiring they will know what amount of work I do. I work from morning to night. As regards the merits of my judgments, the Sudr Court would testify."

F. J.—"I know very well. Walk out of my house. Don't come here any more. Don't talk to me."

The Third Judge left the house at once, leaving his senior colleague to meditate on his grand and flourishing achievement.

If what our contemporary states are facts, we certainly think that some enquiry into the conduct of the first Judge of the Alleppey Court is very necessary.

THE Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Hadley, Massachusetts, when on an exchange with the Northampton minister, went home to dine with Governor Strong between the services. At dinner Mr. Strong offered him some pudding, which he declined, saying that pudding before preaching made him dull. The governor, with more wit than manners, instantly asked, "Doctor, did you not have pudding for breakfast?"

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